

## GRANT DOESN'T FAVOR CANTEEN.

General Would Hesitate Before Restoring It.

Pine Camp, N. Y., Aug. 15.—General Frederick D. Grant does not agree with chaplain George D. Waring of Ninth Infantry, who thinks that the abolition of the army canteen is a mistake.

Chaplain Waring said in a recent magazine article that the abolition of the canteen had resulted very seriously for the average enlisted man, and that it had increased the number of infractions in discipline outside the camp. General Grant does not think this view of the matter is correct.

"If it were within my power," said he, "I would most carefully consider the matter before I would order the restoration of the army canteen, and in some cases I would not favor it. The men have so adjusted themselves to the new condition of affairs that the worst features attending the change from the old order have been gradually eliminated."

## SCOTCH FIRM LOW BIDDER.

President Taft Approves the Canal Contract.

Washington, Aug. 15.—American shipbuilders have found themselves unable to compete with the Scotch yards in building a steel ladder dredge for the Panama canal, and President Taft has authorized the isthmian canal commission to buy the big machine abroad, at a price more than 30 per cent. less than the only American bid.

In an open competition, William Siemens & Co. of Renfrew, Scotland, bid to build the machine for \$399,340. The Union Iron works of San Francisco wanted \$874,140. Lobnitz & Co., another Renfrew concern, bid \$499,000.

The law provides that purchases of material and equipment for construction of the canal are restricted to articles of domestic production or manufacture, unless the president shall deem the bid extortionate and unreasonable.

The commission referred the bid to President Taft, and he has directed that the contract be awarded to the Scotch concern.

"Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."—J. H. Walker, Roxbury, Ohio.

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, or any itching of the skin. Don't "scratch" give instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

Constipation causes headache, nausea, dizziness, languor, heart palpitation, gastric physics grip, sicken, weaken the bowels and don't cure. Burdock Blood Bitters gently and sure constipation. 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Never can tell when you'll catch a fever or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil instantly relieves the pain—quickly cures the wound.

## TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

## Central Vermont Railway.

Trains leave Barre for White River Junction and Whitehall, N. Y., at 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. Trains leave White River Junction for Barre at 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. Trains leave Barre for Burlington at 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.

## Montpelier &amp; Wells River Railroad.

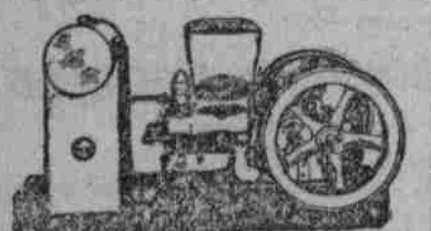
Trains leave Barre for Wells River, Vermont, at 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. Trains leave Wells River for Barre at 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.

## Electric Street Railway.

Cars leave square in Barre for Montpelier at 10 minutes of and 15 minutes past the hour. Leave Montpelier for Barre on the hour and half hour until 10 p. m.

## REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SUFFERING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



Wanted, in every town in Vermont a good agent to take orders for specialties. The work is suitable for ladies, as well as men.

C. H. TAFT, State Manager, Randolph Center, Vt.

## Don't Wait

Have your Coal put in now. It is as cheap as it will be this year and you take no chances of wanting Coal when we cannot deliver it. Attend to it today.

Morse & Jackson  
266 No. Main St.  
Office Tel. 237—Yard Tel. 13-M.

## THEFT OF RUSSIAN BONDS

Turn Up in Salem Street Bank in Boston

## MUSIC TEACHER ARRESTED

Andreu Reulow, Also Editor, Taken by Secret Service Officers, as Was Also Broker—The Bonds Identified.

Boston, Aug. 15.—Andreu Reulow, apparently a highly educated music teacher and writer, was held by the federal authorities here last night, because he tried to cash 15 Russian government bonds, which were identified as having been stolen from the sub-treasury at Tiflis, Russia, in 1907. The number of notes stolen was 200 and their total value was \$50,000. Reulow was held in \$10,000 bail for a hearing on Aug. 24, after a brief hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner C. K. Darling. He said the bonds were sent to him by mail from Germany and that he did not steal them and had no cause to believe that they had been stolen.

It was his attempt to convert the bonds into cash through M. A. Slobokin, a Salem street exchange broker, that led to the discovery of the bonds by United States secret service officials, who traced them. Slobokin is under arrest, charged with receiving stolen goods.

Reulow, who is 26 years old, says he is a native of Riga. He says he lived in New York and Chicago before coming to Boston about a year ago.

## BETHEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilson and child from Clifton, N. Y., are guests at F. N. Chapman's.

Alonso Mahan of Bethel and Miss Dolly Bennett of East Randolph were married Friday, August 5, by Rev. Edward Dunham of Lebanon, N. H.

It is estimated that about \$500 damage was done to the highways in the rain of last week Thursday.

The E. B. Ellis Granite company has shut down part of its quarry work, leaving several men unemployed.

Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Parkhurst are away for a ten days' vacation, the most of which will be passed in Stowe.

Mrs. Amanda Morse, or more familiarly known as Mrs. Chapman Morse, suffered a shock of paralysis Thursday, from which she never rallied, and she died Friday morning.

Mrs. J. H. Miller and daughter of Springfield, Mass., are visiting at Monroe Kendall's.

Charles Wilson completed a three years' course in the theological department of Oxford university, under a Rhodes scholarship, and returned here last week. He expects to be ordained at Bethel by Bishop Hall some time in the present month.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wilson of Boston arrived here recently and are at F. C. Putnam's.

At the Congregational parsonage on Thursday, August 4, Fred H. Austin of Rochester and Addie B. Reed of Goshen were married by Rev. S. F. Goodheart.

A son was born August 6 in New York to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coy, and granddaughter of R. J. Flint of this place.

The selectmen have posted the Bethel checklist for the state election, September 6. It contains 495 names.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Wheat and Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Wheat were in Barre over Sunday, to attend the funeral of Henry Wheat, a resident of Calais.

A son was born August 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Halsey M. Cornell of Christian Hill.

## Staggers Skeptics.

That a clean, nice, fragrant compound like Bucklen's Arnica Salve will instantly relieve a bad burn, cut, scald, wound or piles, staggers skeptics. But great cures prove it's a wonderful healer of the worst sores, ulcers, boils, fells, eczema, skin eruptions, as also chapped hands, sprains and corns. Try it. 25c at the Red Cross Pharmacy.

## GROTON.

Eugene and Ivis Dennis of St. Johnsbury, are spending a few weeks with their aunt, Mrs. Clara Parks.

Mrs. Lizzie Chapin and daughter, Miss Grace Chapin, of Lowell, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Ricker for a few weeks.

Miss Catherine Tupper and Miss Ladd of Burlington are spending their vacation at the home of F. P. Downs.

Don't Burn Your Cornstalks.

The old practice of burning cornstalks in the field is still practiced in some localities, and its wastefulness does not seem to be understood. While stalks may have but little value as manure, they have a good deal in the production of humus, and burning on land devoid of humus is a heart-breaking proposition. The cutting and plowing under of the stalks involve no more labor than do the breaking and burning, while the former process saves all of their value to the land. Ashes from cornstalks do not make good manure.

—Kansas Farmer.

## Farm and Garden

## DIRECTIONS FOR SPRAYING.

Various Methods Recommended by the Kentucky Agricultural Station.

There are three general purposes for which one must spray:

First.—For gnawing insects, such as the Colorado potato beetle and the codling moth. For these pests some poison is commonly employed, such as paris green or arsenate of lead.

Second.—For puncturing insects, such as plant lice, scale insects and the chinch bug. Coal oil in emulsion is one of the most satisfactory preparations for these pests, but several others have advantages.

Third.—For fungous pests, such as black rot of grapes, wash of apple and the various mildews. These pests are plant parasites and cannot be poisoned with paris green. Oily preparations, too, have little effect on them. For most of these a good Bordeaux mixture or some preparation of sulphur is best.

The answer to the question, "What spraying outfit shall I get?" depends entirely on the kind of spraying to be done and the extent of the work proposed. If one has a few rosebushes or tomato plants about a dwelling, or even a few small fruit trees, he can get along very well with a small hand pump, known as a bucket pump. With a little extra hose and a pole or bamboo rod, with which to elevate the nozzle, it is possible to spray trees

eight or more feet in height. Grapevines can be sprayed very well with a bucket pump, provided there are not many of them.

If there are many vines to spray and a good stout man to do the work, a knapsack sprayer such as the one illustrated may be best. It is a very convenient outfit for spraying grapes and may be used to advantage in spraying tobacco, potatoes and other low growing plants.

For extensive spraying it is well to secure a strong pump attached to a barrel or tank that can be hauled about in a cart or wagon. Hand pumps so attached are used for small orchards and other plants grown in a moderate way, and power pumps are demanded for extensive spraying and for that required by tall trees.

About most farms a useful sprayer is a barrel pump to be operated by hand. It serves for the orchard, for potatoes, and can be so managed as to answer for grapes and single shrubs or trees.

A man engaged in fruit growing or potato growing as a business ought nowadays to have a power sprayer of some sort.

A general purpose spray pump should be made of brass, so that it will not be corroded by the copper sulphate used in Bordeaux mixture. If one wishes to spray only arsenate of lead, paris green or lime sulphur preparations a pump of iron may be employed. No matter, too, should be made of brass and ought to be constructed so that they can be quickly cleared of solid particles.

Tile drainage is best investment farmers can make. Not one farm in ten is thoroughly drained—rolling lands no exception.

When the Barber Was a Wit.

In original literature the barber is a great figure, and Arabian tales are full of him. In Italy and Spain he was often the brightest man in town, and his shop was headquarters for wit and intrigue. Jassamin became famous as a poet in southern France and recited his verses with razor, scissors, brush and comical gesture as he dressed the hair of the ladies and gentlemen in his shop. He had a great run, made money, lived fame, and finally made a book about him.

Too Rusty.

Lady (after giving a few rusty notes): Don't you think my voice should be brought out? Manager: No; pushed back.

## ANT PROOF HIVE STANDS.

Concrete Bases Which Balk the Efforts of the Apiarists' Pests.

Every beekeeper has more or less trouble with ants that gain entrance to the hives. They are not only a nuisance, but a cause of loss as well, says Farm and Fireside.

At the request of a beekeeper the stand illustrated in Fig. 1, which gave excellent satisfaction, was designed.

The hive is placed in the center of it, entirely surrounded by a groove or channel in the concrete, which may be filled with oil or water, thus making it an impossible barrier to ants and small vermin, while the part on which the

hive rests is made large enough so that the bees have ample room to alight and enter the hive without coming in contact with the protective composition in the channel.

The entire stand is made of concrete in an easily prepared homemade mold, which enables them to be built at a cost of less than 10 cents each, which is so low as any good stand may be built. Furthermore, the concrete stand is everlasting and ornamental.

To make the mold a board is prepared for the bottom or pallet as large as the entire stand is to be. Upon this a three-fourth inch strip is nailed so that it reaches entirely around the edge of the pallet one inch in from the outside edge, as shown in Fig. 2. This mold the channel or groove in the top of the stand for the oil or water. Four boards are now prepared long enough to reach entirely around the outside edge of the pallet. These are seven inches high, which makes the stand six inches high when a board one inch thick is used for pallet.

These four boards are cut out in the center by sawing into them three inches at a point six inches from each end and breaking out this piece to make them the form illustrated, which permits the legs to be easily molded. These boards when finished are hinged together at three corners, and the fourth corner fastens with a hook and eyelet, so that when the work is molded the form may be unhooked at one corner and folded back from the work.

The concrete is filled into form and tamped down solid up to the top edge of the cut out part of the side molds. Then a form is made by nailing two seven inch boards together at right an-

gles. These are three inches wide and are laid on the concrete already placed at each corner, so that a square form is made there, into which the concrete is tamped, thus molding the legs to the stand, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

A number of these stands can be molded in a day, it being possible to provide several pallets and use one set of outside and leg forms on all of them.

Gasoline Hay Stacker.

A new wrinkle in farm machinery is a gasoline hay stacker, which takes the place of the old horse on the sweep. The gasoline in a tank is half buried in the ground at some distance from the engine to avoid danger of explosion.

Beeskeepers, Attention!

Be sure to wash your hands and face in vinegar before you try to rob the bees.

When you want to take out honey, cut out all the white and leave the dark for the bees.

Bees will make just as much honey in a box hive as they would in a costly patented one.

Sprinkle salt under and around your hive to keep away the moths, the enemies of the bees.

The bee's business end strikes every one forcibly. No product now wasted can be more easily saved than nectar which bees work up into honey.

The question is frequently asked why extract honey is sold cheaper than comb honey. It is because the comb is of more value than the honey. It requires twenty pounds of honey to make one pound of comb.

To live bees when they swarm throw water on them while they are swarming, and they will not leave or settle high. If it is a large swarm they settle on, cut it off and let it fall on a sheet, then sprinkle them with water, so they won't swarm again, and pour them in five and let them set until dark.

Every up to date farmer should have his own printed letter heads with the name of his farm home printed thereon. His business.

New Way to Grow Pole Beans.

It is apparently not necessary to use poles in growing lima beans. It has been found by accident, says Southern Orchards and Homes, that if the vines are clipped off when they are about two feet high and new runners are clipped as soon as they appear the vines will produce immense crops and continue to do so until frost. This is in marked contrast to bush limas, which have a comparatively brief bearing period. Give the limas plenty of room, two feet or even three feet each way.

Baled Hay Versus Loose.

Baled hay is easier to handle in marketing or feeding, occasions less loss in handling than the bulky product and will occupy but a small space in the barn or on unloading, where it will be safe from rains and where the stock cannot get at it. If you have a very great amount of this surplus product it will pay you to purchase a baler of your own.—Rural New Yorker.

FALL BERRY PRUNING.

Cutting Away of Surplus Wood Gives Added Strength to Rafts.

With the current and gooseberry I recommend fall rather than spring pruning. I commence as soon as the leaves have partially fallen, trimming out all drooping branches to encourage an upright growth, all dead and dying wood and all sprouts except two or three of the strongest for renewing the fruiting wood.

In removing the sprouts I prefer pulling them rather than cutting them off close to the ground, and where they do not come off easily with a good, vigorous pull I remove the soil at the base of the sprout and cut it off as low as possible. After the bush is trimmed and all grass, roots and weeds removed, mound up a little, covering all exposed rootlets. This operation serves as a fall hoeing and is much easier done than in the spring, when the grass and weeds have more strongly fastened their roots in the ground. This pruning away of all surplus wood and sprouts in the fall gives added strength to the roots for sustaining and stimulating that part of the bush remaining.—Wyman Elliott, Minnesota.

Canvas Caps For Hay.

If you have much clover hay to handle, provide yourself with a supply of hay caps made of canvas and use them in covering the hay during the curing process. This will enable you to put the hay in the barn in perfect keeping condition and will more than save you the price of the hay caps.—Farm Progress.

Alfalfa Better Than Red Clover.

Secretary Coburn states that a grower in southern Kansas who harvests about 1,000 tons of alfalfa per year and is working with it nearly every day from the second week in May until Nov. 10 finds that alfalfa under the same conditions of rainfall, is much easier to save in fair feeding condition than red clover.—Kansas Farmer.

Wheel Hoe a Good Thing in the Garden.

One of the most indispensable garden tools is the wheel hoe. The cost is small, and a surprising amount of labor will be saved, especially in gardens where horse cultivation is not practicable. Wheel hoes can be obtained with a variety of attachments. A seeding attachment is a great convenience in planting the seed, as seed of all kinds can be planted, covered and the ground packed all at one operation. The cultivating attachments comprise several kinds of shovels and harrow teeth. With two or three of these attachments to meet varying conditions the weeds can be kept down with little hand hoeing.

For the Farmer With Brains.

Every last bolt should be replaced at once. Manufacturers don't put useless bolts in machines just for the fun of it.

At the Minnesota experiment station wheat grown continuously on one plot since 1894 has averaged 18.6 bushels since 1900, and wheat on ground of the same kind and treated the same, but in a three year rotation, has averaged 20.6 bushels.

Beautiful home grounds are an investment just as good fences, drainage, etc., are. They add to the value of the farm and to the happiness of the family.

The Wisconsin experiment station has found one acre of rape when combined with grain equal to 2,700 pounds of corn and shorts.

When your wife asks you to help pick small fruit for canning don't growl about it. You will be cheerful enough about eating it next winter.

Planting a small heap of rich stable manure around the base of each tree in the orchard will prove to be a little time most profitably spent.

Some refuse straw scattered among the small fruit bushes will work wonders as a fertilizer and in keeping down the unsightly and unprofitable weed pests.

Drainage must deal with the maximum, not the minimum nor the average quantity of water. This that are too small fall in wet seasons, the time you need them most.

The barn set on a concrete foundation looks substantial, and it is so and will last longer than the one set on wooden posts or blocks.

## Farm and Garden

## IRRIGATION OF ORCHARDS.

Government Directions For Use of Water in Fruit Tree Tracts.

Speaking of the selection of lands for orchards, farmers' bulletin No. 404 of the federal department of agriculture says:

Care and good judgment should be exercised in the selection of an orchard tract. If it turns out well the profits are high, but if it fails the losses are heavy. It involves the setting aside of good land, the use of irrigation water and somewhat heavy expenses in purchasing trees, setting them out and caring for them until they begin to bear.

Permanent ditches at the head of orchard tracts should be located by a surveyor. The proper grade depends chiefly on the soil. If the soil is loose and easily eroded a slow velocity is best. On the other hand, the velocity must be sufficiently rapid to prevent the deposition of silt and the growth of water plants. In ordinary soils a grade of two and one-half inches to a hundred feet is not far out of the way. The amount of water to be carried varies from one-half to two or more cubic feet per second. A ditch having a bottom width of twenty-four inches, a depth of six inches and sloping sides ought to carry one and one-half cubic feet per second on a grade of half an inch to the rod or three inches to a hundred feet.

Such a ditch may be built by first plowing four furrows and then remov-

ing the loose earth either with shovels or a narrow scraper. The loose earth may likewise be thrown on the sides and top by means of the homemade implement shown in the cut. Canvas dams, metal impouers or other similar devices are inserted in the head ditch to raise the surface of the water opposite that part of the orchard where furrows have been made and which is about to be watered.

The chief difficulty in this mode of furrow irrigation arises in withdrawing water from the ditch and in distributing it equally among a large number of furrows. A skilled irrigator may adjust the size and depth of the ditch bank openings so as to secure a somewhat uniform flow in the furrows, but constant attention is required in order to maintain it.

If the water is permitted to flow for a short time unattended the distribution is likely to become unequal. Parts of the ditch bank become soft, and as the water rushes through the earth is washed away, permitting larger discharges and lowering the general level of the water in the ditch so that other openings may have no discharge. Some of the orchardists of San Diego county, Cal., insert in niches cut in the bank pieces of old grain sacks or tent cloth. The water flows over these without eroding the earth.

Another device is to use a board pointed at the lower end and containing a narrow opening or slit through which the water passes to the furrow. Shingles are also used to regulate the flow in the furrows. The thin ends of these are stuck into the ground at the heads of furrows.

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## Ceresota Flour

TABLE